

# Effectiveness of Video Teaching Program on Knowledge Regarding 5F's Of Disease Transmission (Food, Finger, Fluid, Fomite, Faces) among Children at Selected Setting, Chennai

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## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Infectious diseases are caused by pathogenic microorganisms, such as bacteria, viruses, parasites or fungi; the diseases can be spread, directly or indirectly, from one person to another.<sup>1</sup> These infectious diseases often spread through direct contact that means from person to person. Coming with the contact of body fluids, or any secretions or even the fomites used by the infected person. The feaco-oral route can be summarized into 5fs: - finger, food, fluid, feaces, flies. The main diseases that are caused by feaco-oral route are diarrhoea, cholera, polio, hepatitis.<sup>2</sup> The objectives of the study were to assess the knowledge regarding the prevention of 5f's (finger, food, fluid, flies and feaces) disease transmission among children. **Materials and methods:** Research approach was quantitative and research design was descriptive research design. 30 samples who fulfilled the inclusion criteria were selected by non probability convenient sampling technique. The tool used for the collection comprises of 2 sections: section A- demographic variables; section B- to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding 5F's of disease transmission (food, finger, fluid, fomite, faces) among children. Data collected were analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. **Results:** The study findings reveals that, the pre test mean value is 11.3% with SD of 66 and post test value is 18.3% with SD of 97, it shows that there is a significance difference between pre test post test knowledge regarding 5Fs disease transmission among mothers of school children and there is a significant association between the level of post test knowledge regarding 5Fs disease transmission with mother's age group, educational status and at 5% level of significance respectively.

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**KEYWORDS:** Effectiveness, Video Teaching Program. Knowledge, 5F's of disease transmission

## INTRODUCTION

Good health is the fundamental right of every human being. Internal and external growth of the person is not possible without good health. Good health is essential to lead a both a quality and successful life. Beyond a personal responsibility, health is a national and international responsibility and also a worldwide social goal. Infectious diseases are serious problems to world health. One major reason for higher death rate in developing countries is death due to infectious disease. Infectious disease transmission of organisms causing disease occurs mostly through contamination of food, fluid, and finger. Communicable disease continues to be a major health problem in India, Especially among children. A communicable disease

is an illness caused by an infectious agent or toxic product and is transmitted by direct or agent or toxic products and is transmitted by direct or indirect contact between the reservoir host and the susceptible individual. The proper awareness will help the children to reduce or prevent disease transmission. Keeping this view the investigator conducted A study to assess the Effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding 5F's of disease transmission (food, finger, fluid, fomite, faces) among children at selected setting, chennai.

## STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding 5F's of

disease transmission (food, finger, fluid, fomite, faces) among children at selected setting, chennai.

### OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

1. To assess the pre and post knowledge regarding 5F's of disease transmission among children.
2. To assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding 5F's of disease transmission with selected demographic variable among children.
3. To associate the post test knowledge regarding 5F's of disease transmission with selected demographic variables among children.

### HYPOTHESIS:

**H<sub>01</sub>:** There is no significant difference between pretest and post test knowledge regarding 5 F's of disease transmission among children.

**H<sub>02</sub>:** There is no significant association between posttest knowledge with selected demographic variables among children.

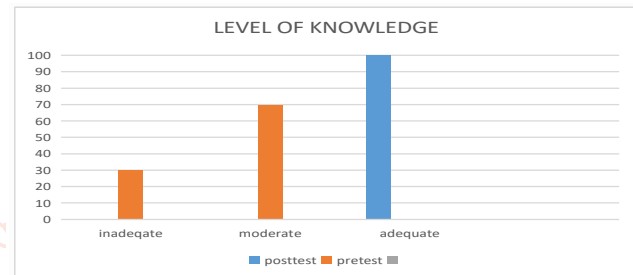
### MATERIAL AND METHODOLOGY:

The study was conducted in kotturpuram community area .Research design of this study is one group pre test and post test design. and non probability convenient sampling technique was used and sample consisted of 30 school children. The tool consisted of demographic variables, interview and structured questionnery method. Data analysis and interpretation was done using inferential statistics. Informed consent was obtained from the study samples.

### RESULT

The study findings reveals that, the pre test mean value is 11.3% with SD of 66 and post test value is 18.3% with SD of 97, it shows that there is a significance difference between pre test post test knowledge regarding 5Fs disease transmission among mothers of school children and there is a significant association between the level of post test knowledge regarding 5Fs disease transmission with mother's age group, educational status and at 5% level of significance ,the study findings was supported by Annamreddi Leelavathi et al 2022 conducted a study on A Descriptive Study to assess the level of knowledge on *prevention* of *5f's* (Finger, Food, Fluid, Flies and Feaces) *disease transmission among mothers of underfive childrens in selected hospitals, Raipur* Sciences and the study findings reveal that in the study (5) out of 50 mothers who are having children of under five years of age has inadequate knowledge which is 10% of the total data. Further (11) out of 50 mother's has moderate knowledge which is 22% of total data, (34) out of 50 mother gained adequate knowledge which is more than 68%

of total data. The analysis of data regarding reveals that there is mean 24.58 in the score of tests with the standard deviation is 2.99 respectively and also this study supported by Shikha Mehra 2023 conducted a study on A Pre - Experimental Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Video Assisted Teaching Programme on Knowledge regarding 5 F's of Disease Transmission (Food, Finger, Fluid, Fomite, Faeces) among Children in selected Schools of District Kangra, H. P and study findings reveals that, there was significant level of knowledge with religion and they were found statistically significant at 0.05 level of significance.



**Fig-1 Overall Pretest and Post Test Knowledge Score Regarding Prevention of 5F's Disease Transmisson among Children**

### NURSING IMPLICATIONS :

1. Nurses in all setting should provide the basic health education programme on 5Fs Disease Transmission.
2. It helps the health care professionals to gain awareness into the problems faced by teachers knowledge regarding disease
3. Nursing professionals may arrange regular awareness campaigns in schools to spread the awareness regarding role of 5 F's in disease transmission
4. Nursing professionals give guidance and counselling on food hygiene to the teachers and students.
5. Nursing professionals may motivate the teachers to educate their students during school health programmes.

### NURSING EDUCATION:

1. For nurse educator, there are abundant opportunities to educate the teachers and general public regarding disease transmission and its prevention.
2. This study stresses the need for in-service education for the teachers in order to provide education on hygiene to their students. iii)The nurse educator should take initiation in conducting community based education programme on hygiene and prevention of diseases.

## **NURSING ADMINISTRATION:**

1. The nursing administrator may take part in developing protocols, preparing posters and flash cards on hygienic practices in designing the health education programmes and strategies for teachers and students at schools.
2. The nursing administrator may arrange awareness programme by nursing professionals who have obtained in-service education especially in the hygiene and infection control at schools.
3. The nurse administrators should explore and encourage innovative ideas in the preparation of an appropriate teaching material.
4. The nurse administrator should organize sufficient manpower and material for disseminating information regarding hygiene during community visits.
5. The nurse administrator should take initiation in organizing and conducting classes for teachers on 5 F's in disease transmission.

## **NURSING RESEARCH:**

1. This study helps nurse researchers to conduct researches on other aspects of disease transmission.
2. Nurses should come forward to take up unsolved questions in the field of hygiene and prevention of food borne diseases to carry out studies and publish them for the benefit of public and nursing fraternity. The public and private agencies should also encourage research in this field through materials and funds.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS:**

On the basis of the findings of the study following recommendations have been made:

- A similar study may be replicated on a large sample to generalize the findings.
- An experimental study may be undertaken with a control group for effective comparison of the result.
- A study may be conducted by including additional demographic variables.
- A comparative study may be conducted between rural and urban settings or between rich and poor socioeconomic status people or between men and women.
- Manuals, information booklets and self-instruction module may be developed in areas of food hygiene and food safety. <A study may be carried out to evaluate the efficiency of various teaching strategies like SIM, pamphlets, leaflets

and computer-assisted instruction on food hygiene.

## **Ethical considerations**

- Ethical committee approval was obtained
- Informed consent was obtained from study participants in language known to them after explaining the purpose of the study.
- Confidentiality was maintained

**Conflict of interest:** The authors have no conflict of interest to declare

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**Acknowledgement:** We are grateful to the all participants

## **CONCLUSION**

Mitigating the transmission of 5Fs diseases among children requires a multifaceted approach encompassing proper hygiene practices, vaccination efforts, health education, and community engagement. By fostering a comprehensive strategy, we can create healthier environments for children, reducing the risk of disease transmission and promoting overall well-being to conclude that teachers plays a major role in enhancing the knowledge of the children and create an awareness regarding 5fs disease transmission and prevention.

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